

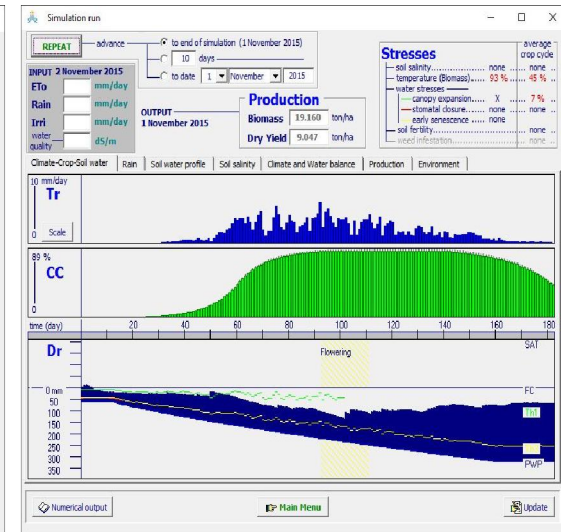
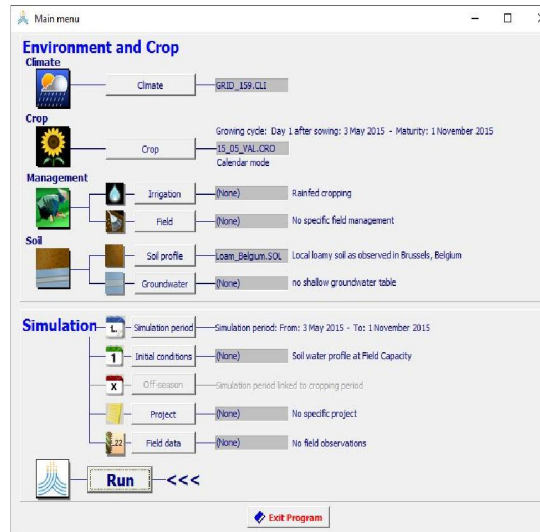
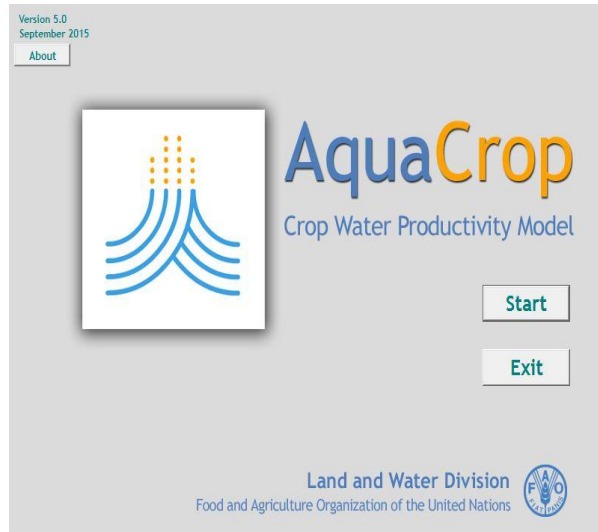
Introduction à AquaCrop: élaboration de calendriers d'irrigation (expériences au Burkina Faso)

Joost WELLENS (20 Octobre 2016, Marrakech)

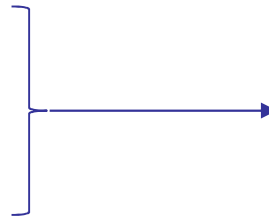


1.i AquaCrop

- modèle de croissance -



- Fichier de culture 'conservateur';
- Niveau de la parcelle;
- Cultures fruitières;
céréalières;
racinaires ou tubercules;
légumes vertes.



Prévision des rendements
&
Calendriers d'irrigation

1.ii Pourquoi AquaCrop?

- choix & objectifs -

Simple: usage intuitive & données 'faciles';

&

usage très large;

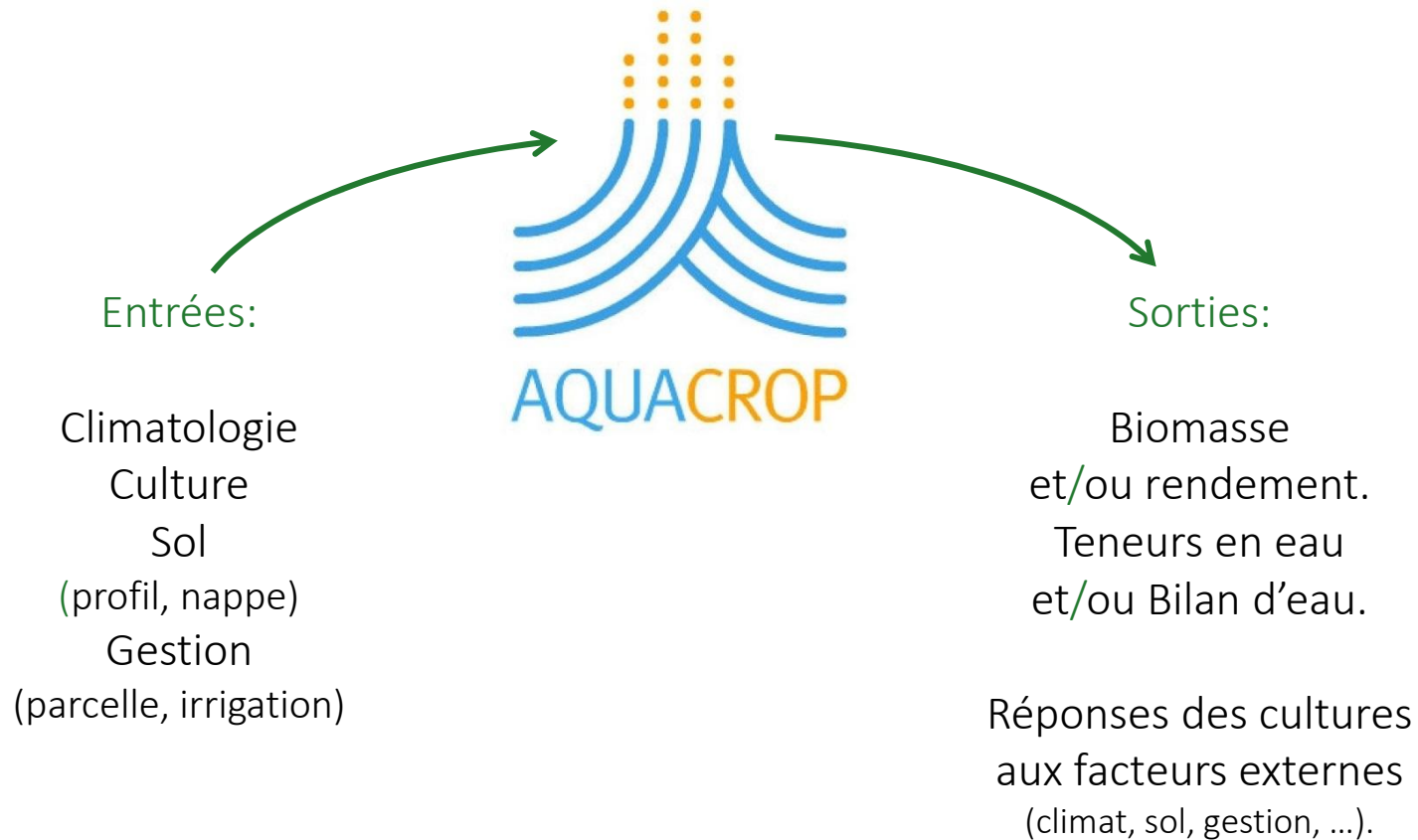
Robuste: basé sur la physiologie des cultures;
basé sur des procédés de bilan d'eau.

- Essais en plein champ coûtent chers (et/ou pas possible);
- Optimisation des pratiques de gestion;
- Développement des stratégies d'irrigation;
- Comparaison rendements actuels et potentiels;
- Aide à la décision pour des décideurs;
- Conseil agricole;
- ...

Calibré pour: coton, maïs, patate, riz, tomate, blé, sorgho, choux, ...

1.iii Comment marche AquaCrop?

- l'idée -



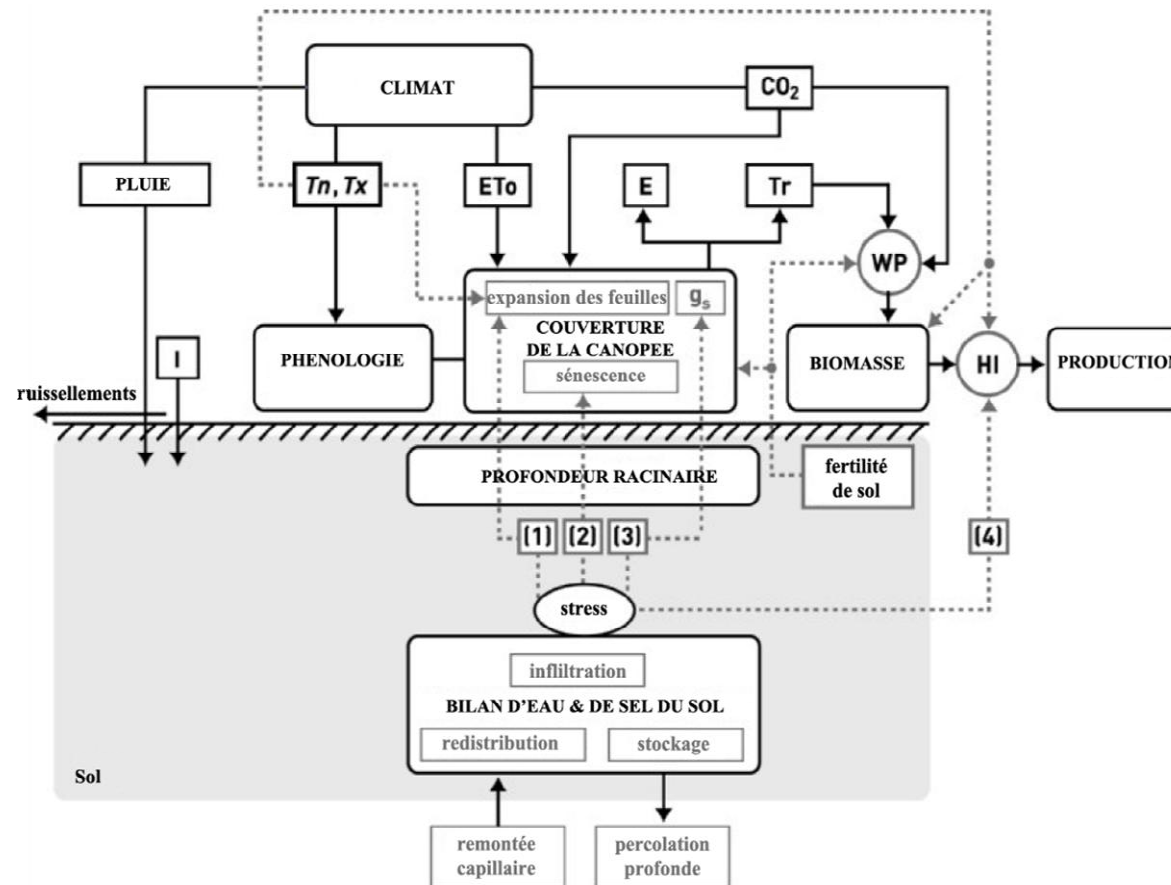
1.iv Comment marche AquaCrop?

- les détails -

simple
&
robuste

$B = WP \cdot \Sigma Tr$ soit Biomasse = Productivité d'eau · Somme transpiration

$Y = HI \cdot B$ soit Rendement = Index de récolte · Biomasse



2.i Couverture foliacée

- calibration / validation -

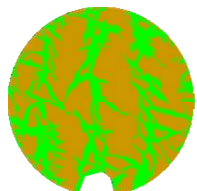


①

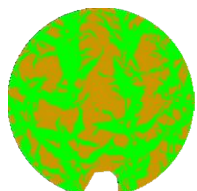
Photos perpendiculaires
et hebdomadaires



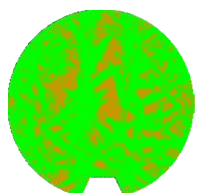
02%



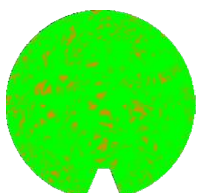
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55%



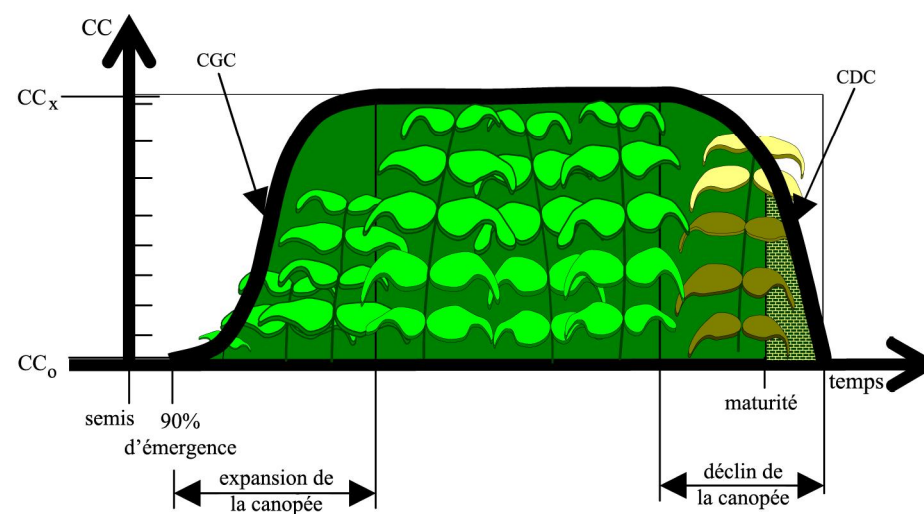
77%



88%

②

Traitement, calcul
couverture foliacée



③

Graphique: - évolution;
- vitesse de développement et de déclin;
- stades phénologiques.

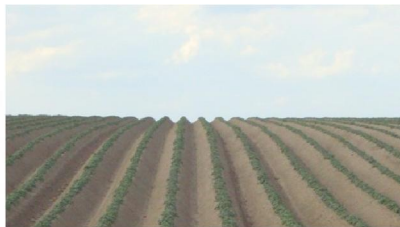
2.ii Culture (entrée) - télédétection -

Observations de terrain

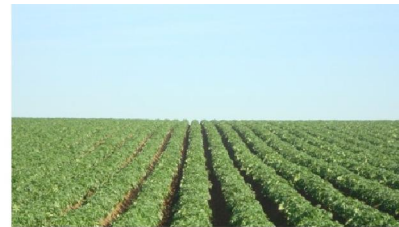
16 Mai



27 Mai



6 Juin



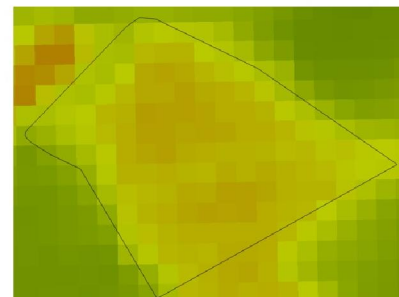
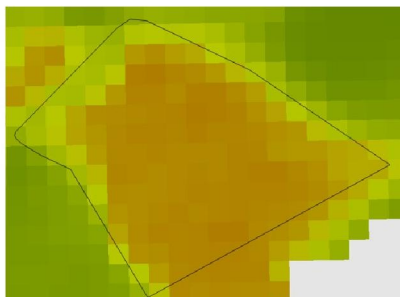
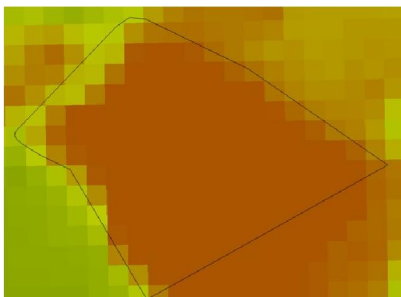
17 Juillet



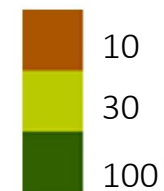
Drone
(2 cm rés.)



Deimos-1
(22 m rés.)



% Cover



2.iii Sol (entrée)

- teneurs en eau -

①

Teneurs en eau
hebdomadaires



②

Labo de sol et/ou
pédotransfert:
- teneurs en eau
au SAT, CAC et PFP
- Conductivité
hydraulique

Nappe:

- profondeur;
- contenu.

③

Réserve Utile

Eau évaporable

Type de sol

Remonté capillaire

Drainage

Ecoulements de surface

2.iv Gestion (entrée)

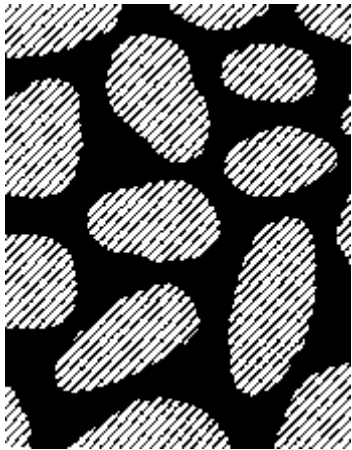
- irrigation & rendements -



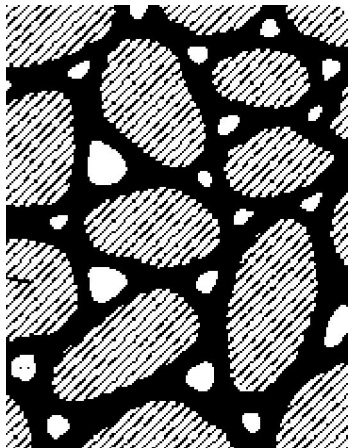
- Calendrier d'irrigation;
- Applications des nutriments;
- Analyses de l'eau de l'irrigation;
- ...
- Rendements!

3 AquaCrop

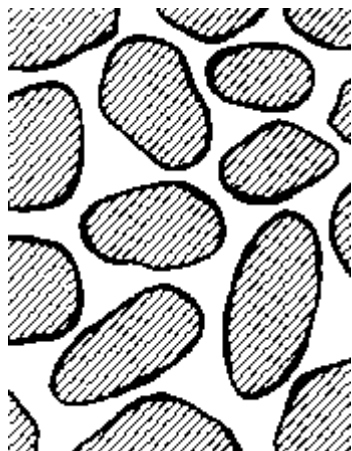
- comprendre le bilan d'eau -



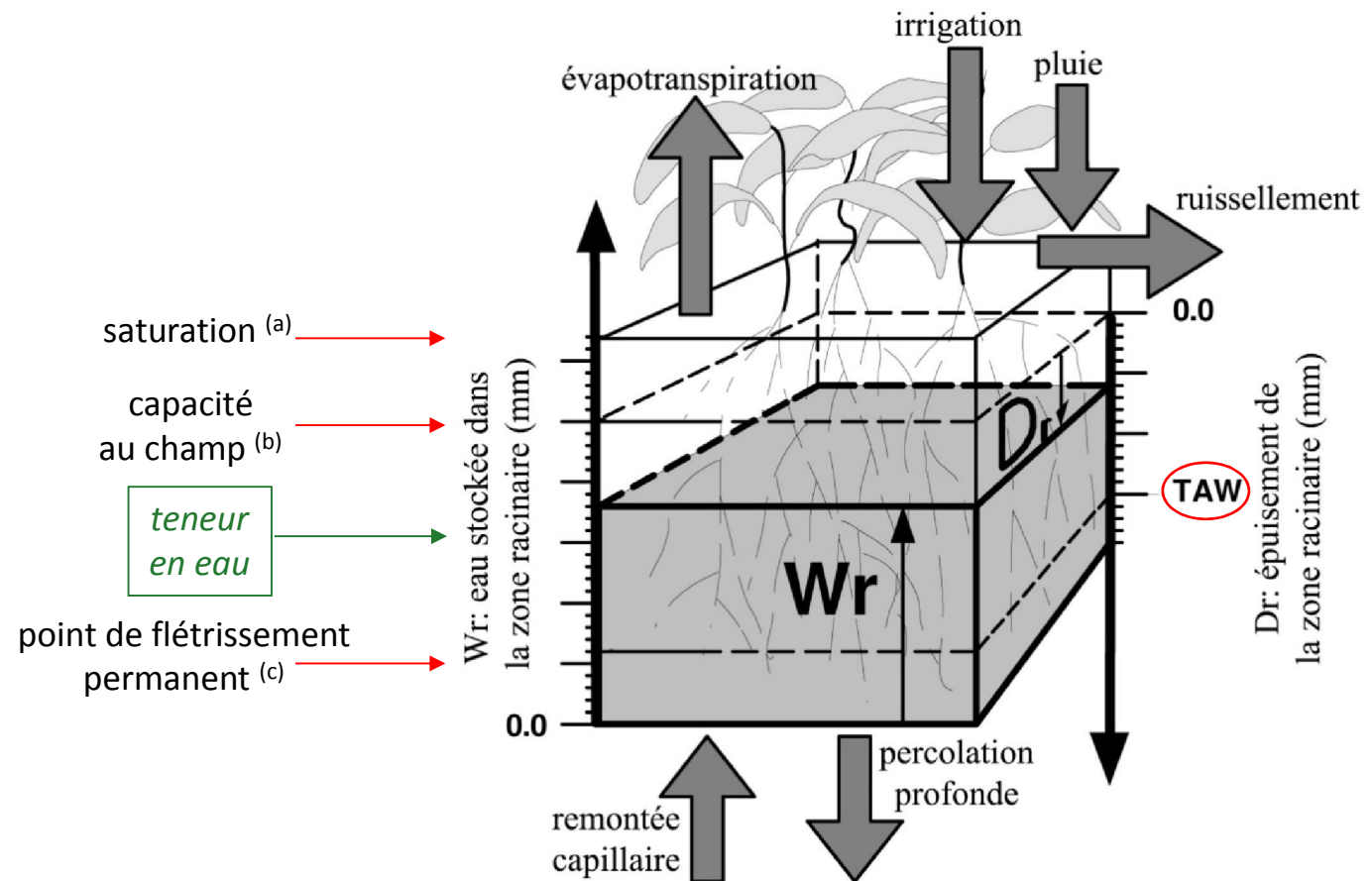
(a)



(b)



(c)

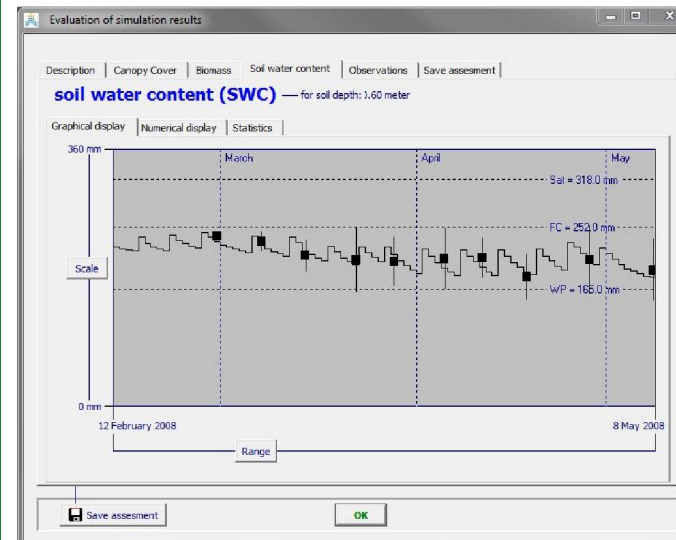
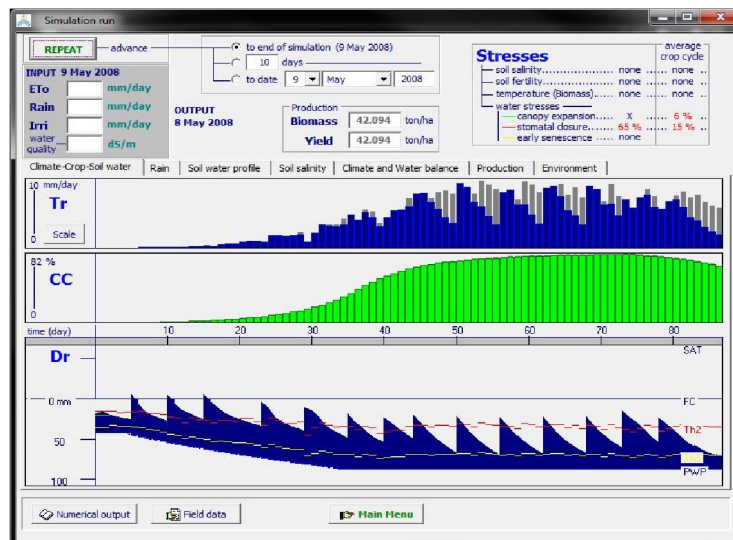
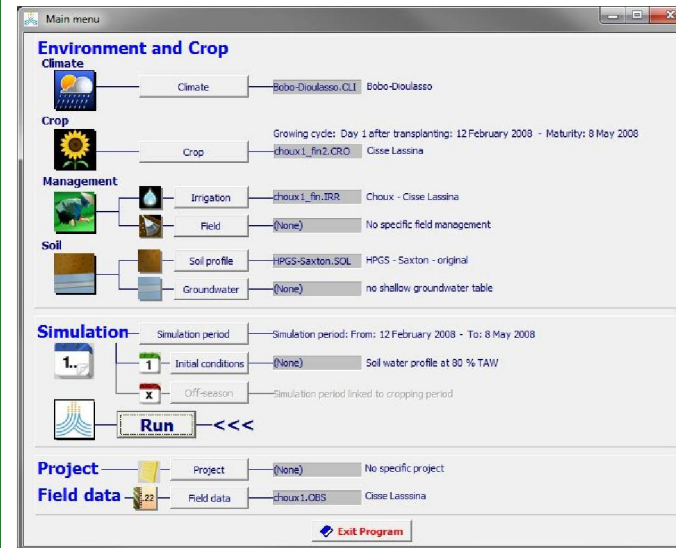
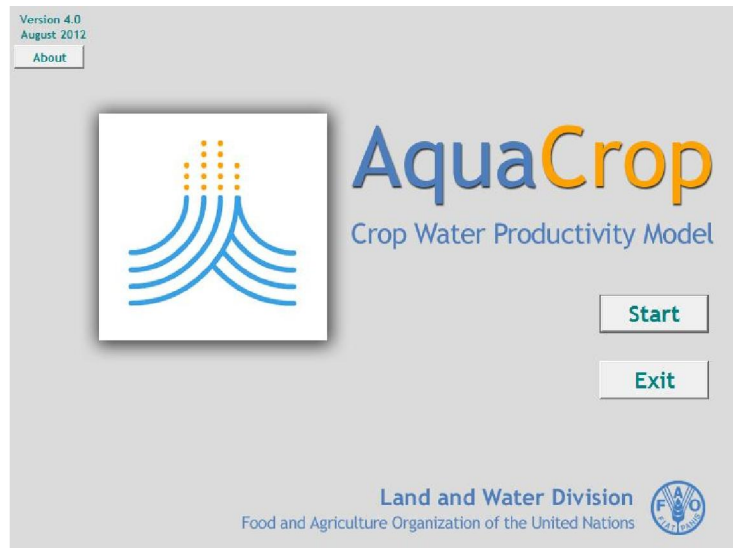


Eau Totale Disponible = TAW = Capacité au champ – Point de flétrissement permanent

Eau Facilement Disponible = RAW = $p \times TAW$

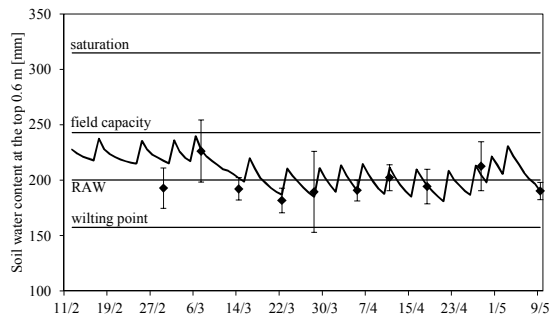
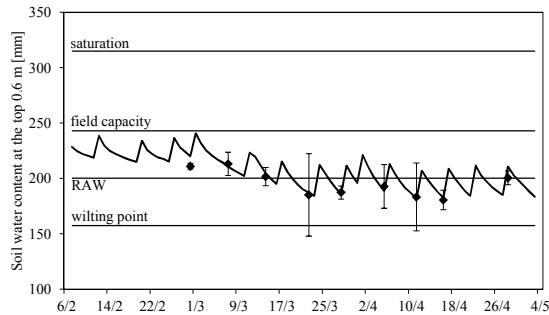
4 Etude de cas

- www.ge-eau.org/aquacrop.html -



5 Résultats

- calibration & validation: cas de choux -

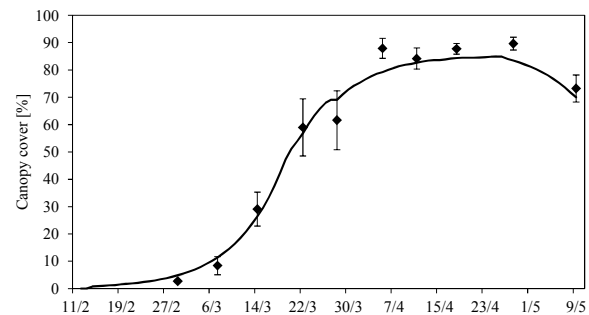
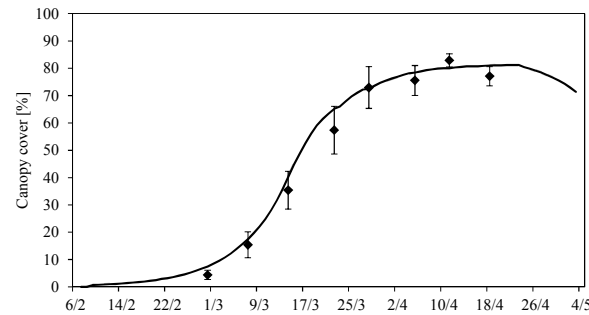


...

①

Teneurs en eau:

- type de sol;
- doses d'irrigation;
- ...

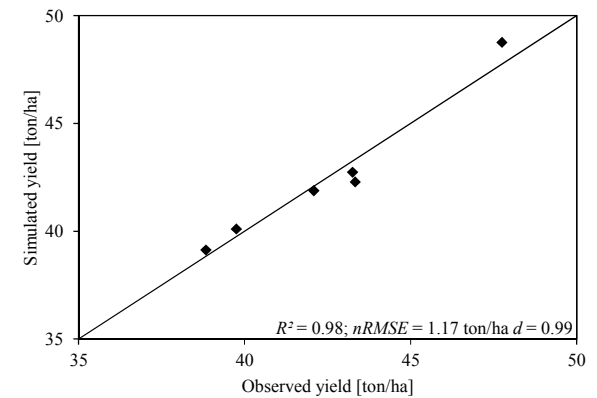


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Couche foliacée:

- coeff. de croissance & déclin;
- paramètres de stress;
- ...



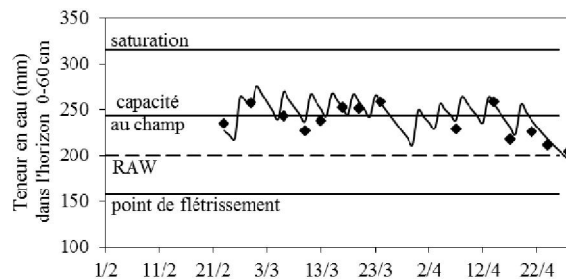
③

Rendements:

- productivité de l'eau;
- index de récolte.

6.i Applications

- conseil agricole -



①

Irrigation inefficace,
Pertes par percolation.

Irrigation: 555 mm
Drainé: 76 mm
Rendement: 52 ton/ha

Consignes d'irrigation:

Choux:

Type de sol: argileux

Dose brute d'irrigation: 35 mm

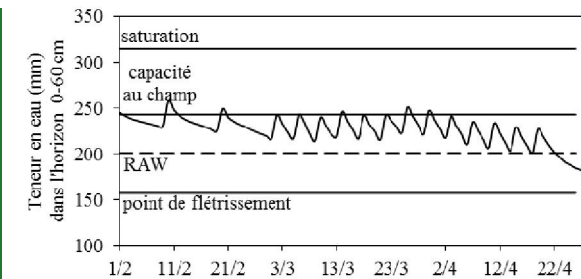
mois	Février			Mars			Avril		
décade	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
intervalle	10 jours			4 jours					
stage	transplantation						harvest		
	initiale		développement				mi	fin	

! : irrigation initiale pour la préparation du terrain

0.6 efficacité d'application à la parcelle (Bos and Nugteren, 1990)

②

Exemple: fiche d'irrigation pour
des choux cultivés dans la
région de Bobo-Dioulasso sur un
sol argileux.



③

Irrigation efficace,
Pas de pertes,
Rendement optimal.

Irrigation: 455 mm (-18%)
Drainé: 1 mm
Rendement: 53 ton/ha

6.ii Applications

- conseil agricole -

Irrigation guidelines for:

Potatoes



Soil type: clay (Harare 5E2)

Irrigation application gross depth: 25 mm

Irrigation interval given in days

Month		December			January			February			March			
Decade (10 days)		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	
Actual weather condition	Hot + dry	4 days					3 days			4 days				
	Dry	7 days					4 days					7 days		
	Normal	10 days					7 days							
	Humid	10 days												
Growing stage		Germination		Vegetative development				Flowering		Yield formation + ripening				
Sensitivity to water-stress		very (a)		moderate sensitive (b)		sensitive (c)		very sensitive (a)		sensitive (c)		not (d)		

(a) The crop is extremely sensitive to water-stress during establishment.

Also during flowering water shortage should be avoided.

(b) During the early vegetative stage, the crop is moderate sensitive to water-stress and furthermore, root development is encouraged by a limited water supply.

(c) When the crop reaches its maximum crop development, the highest values of transpiration can be observed. This makes the crop very sensitive to water-stress. Also during yield formation sufficient water should be applied to avoid a decrease in yield.

(d) During ripening, less water is required.

Mind! Do not irrigate at the end of the day, so that leaves are dry when night falls. If they are wet during the night, Late Blight can occur!

Irrigation conditions

Growing season

- planting: begin December
- harvesting: end March

Region II

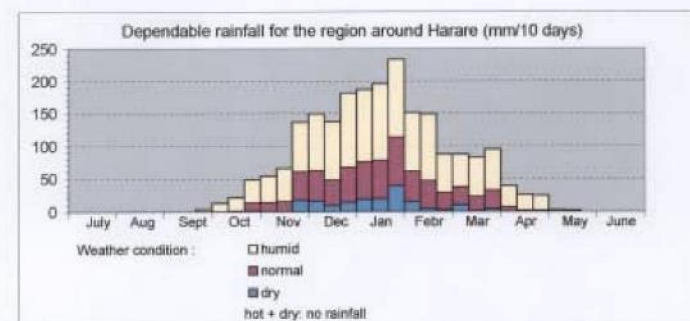


Sprinkler irrigation



75% field application efficiency

Determination of the weather condition



Crop evapotranspiration (mm/10 days)

Month		December			January			February			March		
Decade (10 days)		1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
Potatoes (wintercrop)		29	29	32	39	47	53	54	52	47	40	39	35
Growing stage		Germination		Vegetative development				Flowering		Yield formation + ripening			

Developed by:

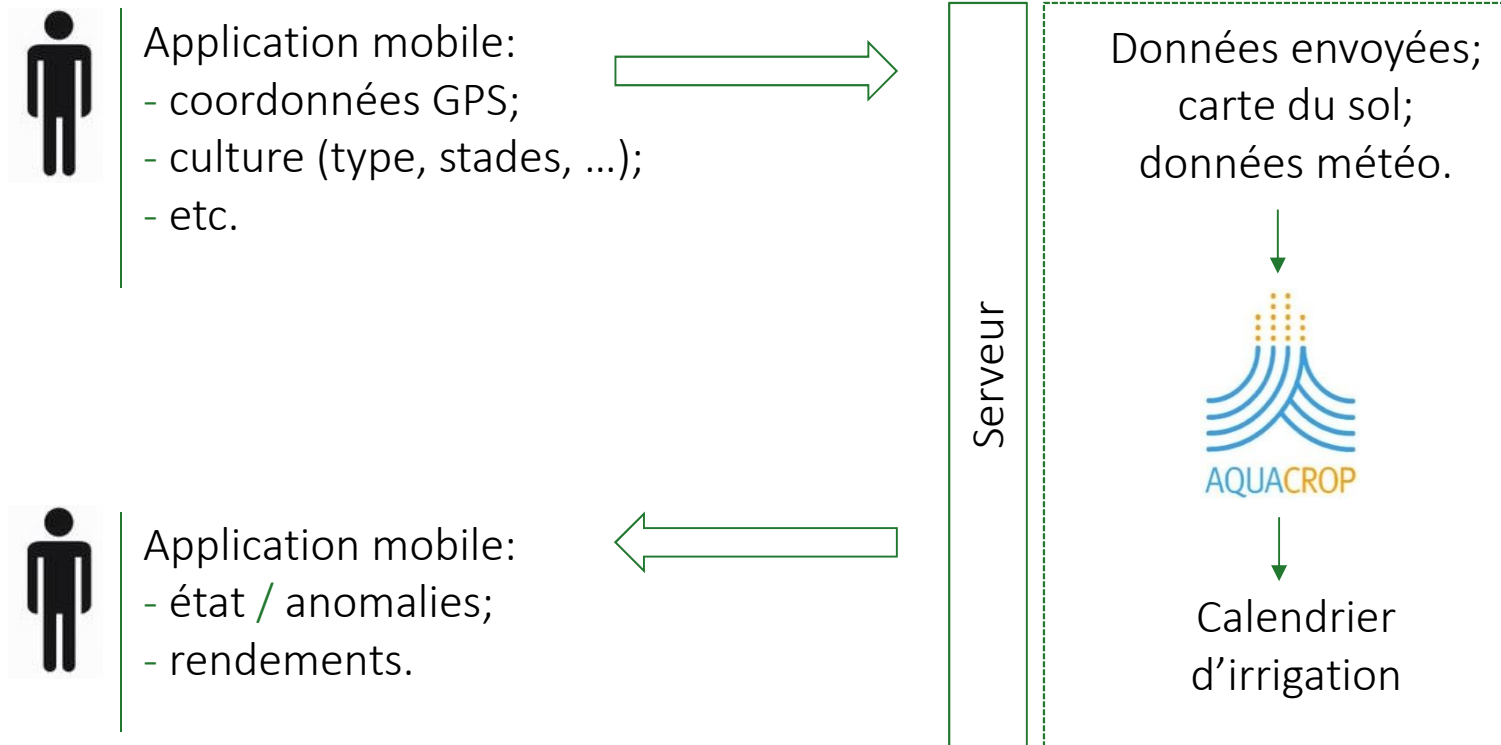


- University of Zimbabwe (Harare, Zimbabwe): Department of Physics
- K.U.Leuven (Leuven, Belgium): Department of Land Management



... Conseil agricole / TIC

- agriculture de décision -



Shokran!

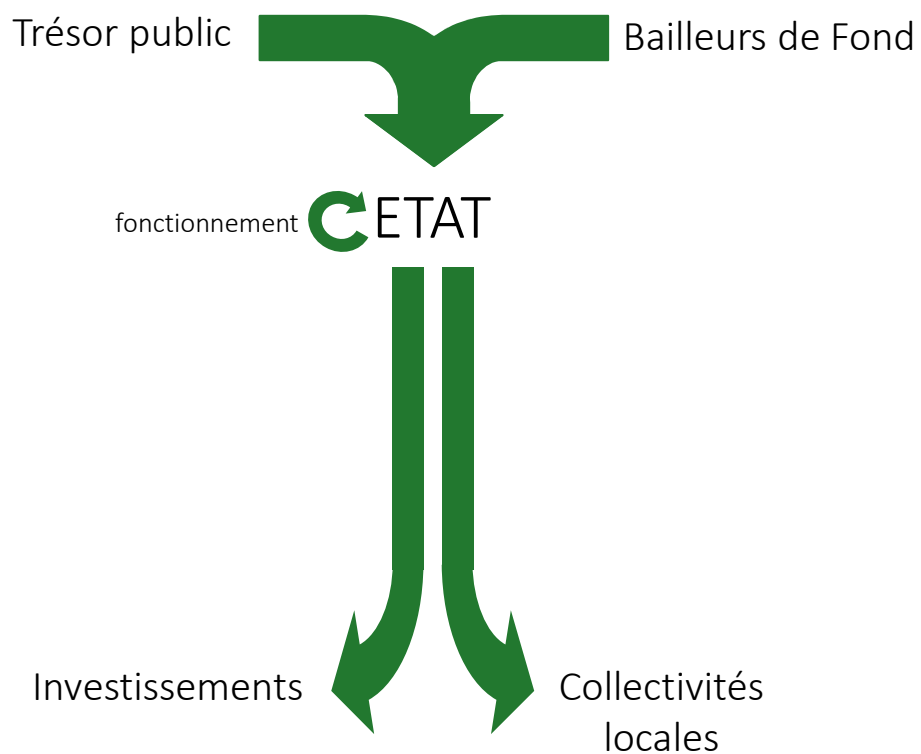
www.eed.ulg.ac.be



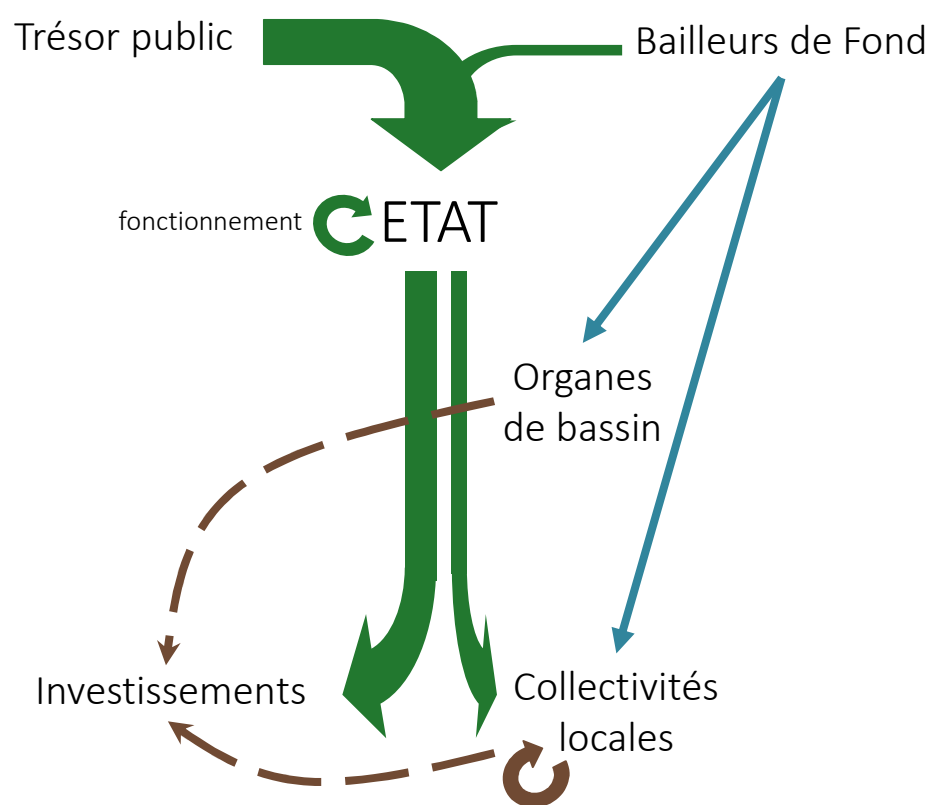
Prof. B. Tychon &
M. Barke, M. Bouezmarni,
V. Debbaut, A. Denis, A. Diouf,
O. Durgun, M. El Jarroudi, I. Garba,
Jacquemin, M. Lang, J. Minet,
P. Ozer, H. Sallah, C. Simonis,
J. Wellens.

... GIRE s'autofinance

Flux financier SANS la GIRE:



Flux financier AVEC la GIRE:



... Travail de groupe

- intégration des irrigants -

Petit règle d'or:

- Irrigation gravitaire:
1,0 l/sec/ha → 86,5 m³/jour/ha; alors 4.000 m³/jour → 46 ha
- Irrigation goutte-à-goutte:
0,5 l/sec/ha → 43,3 m³/jour/ha; alors 4.000 m³/jour → 92 ha
- Quelle structure et/ou cadre (subsidiarité & environnement habitant) ?
- Comment les sensibiliser ?
Qualité de l'eau, coût de l'eau, ...
- Comment les faire contribuer ?
- Combien les faire contribuer ?
- ...